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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/905,573	07/13/2001	John Aram Safa	SWIN 2275	2842
7812 7	590 01/31/2006		EXAMINER	
	AND BEDELL, P.		HENNING, MATTHEW T	
16100 NW CO BEAVERTON	RNELL ROAD, SUITI . OR 97006	E 220	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	, -		2131	
			DATE MAILED: 01/31/200	6

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)					
	09/905,573	SAFA, JOHN ARAM					
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit					
	Matthew T. Henning	2131					
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence addre	ess				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period versilized to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONEI	lely filed the mailing date of this comn (35 U.S.C. § 133).					
Status							
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 No.	ovember 2005.						
•							
3) Since this application is in condition for allowar	nce except for formal matters, pro	secution as to the m	nerits is				
closed in accordance with the practice under E	x parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 45	33 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims							
4) Claim(s) 27-48 is/are pending in the application	٦.						
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw	vn from consideration.						
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.							
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>27-48</u> is/are rejected.							
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.	7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	r election requirement.						
Application Papers							
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine	r.						
10)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on 13 July 2001 is/are: a)	oxtimes accepted or b) $oxtimes$ objected to b	y the Examiner.					
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).							
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct	ion is required if the drawing(s) is obj	ected to. See 37 CFR	1.121(d).				
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	aminer. Note the attached Office	Action or form PTO-	-152.				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119							
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of:		-(d) or (f).					
1. Certified copies of the priority documents		an Na					
2. Certified copies of the priority documents3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority			200				
application from the International Bureau		d III tilis National St	aye				
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list		ed.					
Attachment(s)							
Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary						
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)	Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P		52)				
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 6) Other:							

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1	This action is in response to the communication filed on 11/21/2005
2	DETAILED ACTION
3	Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114
4	A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in
5	37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is
6	eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e)
7	has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to
8	37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 11/21/2005 has been entered.
9	Response to Arguments
10	Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 27-48 have been considered but are moot in
11	view of the new ground(s) of rejection.
12	Claims 1-26 have been cancelled and claims 27-48 have been examined.
13	Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102
14	The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the
15	basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:
16	A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
17 18 19 20 21 22 23	(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.
24	Claims 27-29, 33, 36, and 43-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated
25	by Krishnan et al. (US Patent Number 6,141,698) hereinafter referred to as Krishnan.
26	Regarding claim 27, Krishnan disclosed a computer readable medium having an
27	executable application recorded thereon (See Krishnan Fig. 12), the executable application

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1 comprising a program (See Krishnan Fig. 12 Element 1201 and Col. 13 Paragraph 1), one or more encrypted sub-routines (See Krishnan Fig. 12 Element 1203 and Col. 13 Paragraph 1), and 2 a decryption routine (See Krishnan Col. 16 Paragraph 2), wherein the program is executed in 3 response to execution of the executable application, the program requires access to the sub-4 routines during execution, and the decryption routine is operable to decrypt the encrypted sub-5 6 routines into an executable form, at least when access to the sub-routines is required by the 7 program (See Krishnan Col. 16 Paragraph 2 – Col. 17 Paragraph 1). Regarding claim 43, Krishnan disclosed a method of installing a piece of computer 8 software, comprising: 1. providing an executable application which includes a program, one or 9 10 more encrypted sub-routines, and a decryption routine operable to decrypt the encrypted sub-11 routines into an executable form, wherein the program requires access to the sub-routines during 12 execution and the decryption routine decrypts the encrypted sub-routines into an executable form 13 at least when access is required by the program (See the rejection of claim 27 above), 2. 14 installing the executable application (See Krishnan Col. 4 Paragraph 3), 3. commencing execution of said program (See Krishnan Col. 3 Line 58 - Col. 4 Line 16), 4. operating the 15 decryption routine to decrypt the encrypted copy of the sub-routines (See Krishnan Col. 4 16 17 Paragraph 2), and 5. installing the decrypted copies of the sub-routines for access by said program (See Krishnan Col. 4 Paragraph 2). 18 19

Regarding claims 28 and 44, Krishnan disclosed that the decryption routine is executed whenever the program is executed so as to recreate the sub-routines in executable form on each occasion (See Krishnan Col. 3 Line 58 – Col. 4 Line 16).

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1 Regarding claim 29, Krishnan disclosed that the decryption routine makes an entry in an address table to identify the location of a sub-routine decrypted by the decryption routine, the 2 address table being accessible by the program for locating sub-routines for access when required 3 (See Krishnan Col. 12 Line 48 – Col. 13 Line 4). 4 Regarding claim 33, Krishnan disclosed that the executable application further 5 incorporates an encrypted copy of the program, the decryption routine being operable to decrypt 6 7 the encrypted copy of the program into an executable form (See Krishnan Fig. 10 and associated 8 text). Regarding claim 36, see the rejection of claim 27 above. 9 Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103 10 11 The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all 12 obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action: A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or 13 described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter 14 sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have 15 been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to 16 which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which 17 the invention was made. 18 19 Claims 30-32, 37-40, and 45-46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being 20 unpatentable over Krishnan as applied to claim 27 above, and further in view of Bell et al. (US 21 22 Patent Number 5,727,205) hereinafter referred to as Bell. 23 Regarding claim 37, Krishnan disclosed a computer system operable to execute an executable application, the system including: first store means containing computer readable 24 25 code representing the executable application; and loading means operable to load the code of the Art Unit: 2131

executable application for execution, the executable application comprising: a program which requires access to one or more sub-routines during execution, the sub-routines required by the program in encrypted form; identifying means operable to identify the sub-routines required by the program during execution thereof; and second loading means operable to decrypt and load one or more encrypted sub-routines (See the rejection of claim 27 above) but failed to disclose second store means containing computer readable code representing one or more sub-routines; loading from the second store means the sub-routines identified by the identifying means and loading the encrypted subroutines in the event that sub-routines identified by the identifying means are not contained in the second store means.

Bell teaches a system for installing an application and its subroutines in which during installation, the local system is checked to see a subroutine already exists on the system and if so if the version is newer than the installation subroutine. If it is not newer or does not exist the subroutine is installed by the installation routine (See Bell Col. 9 Paragraphs 2-3).

It would have been obvious to the ordinary person skilled in the art at the time of invention to employ the teachings of Bell in the application system of Krishnan by checking for local copies of the encrypted subroutines prior to decrypting them and only decrypting them if there is not a local copy. This would have been obvious because the ordinary person skilled in the art would have been motivated to prevent unnecessary processing to decrypt a subroutine that was already available in the system.

Regarding claims 30 and 45, see the rejection of claim 37 above.

Regarding claims 31 and 39, the combination of Krishnan and Bell disclosed that the decryption routine is operable to incorporate within the address table an address for a sub-routine

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already available, the address table being accessible by the program for locating sub-routines for

access when required, whereby decryption of a further copy of the sub-routine is not required

(See Krishnan Col. 12 Line 48 – Col. 13 Line 4 and the rejection of claim 37 above).

Regarding claims 32, 40, and 46, the combination of Krishnan and Bell disclosed that the decryption routine is operable to discriminate between different versions of a sub-routine and to decrypt an encrypted version of the sub-routine in the event that only a different version is available within the system (See the rejection of claim 37 above).

Regarding claim 38, see the rejection of claim 28 above.

Claims 34, 41, and 47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Krishnan and Bell as applied to claim 37 above, and further in view of Shen (US Patent Number 6,611,850).

The combination of Krishnan and Bell disclosed providing a copy of the application (See Rejection of claim 12 above) but failed to disclose providing an encrypted backup copy of the application to be decrypted and installed in the event that the original application was missing or determined to be corrupt.

Shen teaches a method for protecting files by providing a backup encrypted copy of the file which is decrypted in the event that that original file is missing or corrupt (See Shen Col. 3 Lines 5-24).

It would have been obvious to the ordinary person skilled in the art at the time of invention to employ the teachings of Shen in the installation system of Krishnan and Bell by creating an encrypted backup file of the application and using the backup to restore the application in the event that the file was found to be missing or corrupt. This would have been

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obvious because the ordinary person skilled in the art would have been motivated to provide 1 protection against accidental deletion of the application, malfunction, or infection by a computer 2 3 virus.

Claims 35, and 48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Krishnan as applied to claims 27 and 43 above, and further in view of Weiss (US Patent Number 5,479,512).

Krishnan disclosed providing encrypted subroutines in an application (See the rejection of claim 27 above), but failed to disclose that the encryption could include compression.

Weiss teaches that encryption and compression can be combined and that compression should be utilized to minimize the size of data (See Weiss Background).

It would have been obvious to the ordinary person skilled in the art at the time of invention to employ the teachings of Weiss in the application encryption system of Krishnan by using concryption in place of encryption. This would have been obvious because the ordinary person skilled in the art would have been motivated to reduce the size of the application.

Claim 42 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Krishnan and Bell as applied to claim 37 above, and further in view of Weiss (US Patent Number 5,479,512).

Krishnan disclosed providing encrypted subroutines in an application (See the rejection of claim 27 above), but failed to disclose that the encryption could include compression.

Weiss teaches that encryption and compression can be combined and that compression should be utilized to minimize the size of data (See Weiss Background).

It would have been obvious to the ordinary person skilled in the art at the time of invention to employ the teachings of Weiss in the application encryption system of Krishnan by Art Unit: 2131

using concryption in place of encryption. This would have been obvious because the ordinary

2 person skilled in the art would have been motivated to reduce the size of the application.

3 Conclusion

4 Claims 27-48 have been rejected.

5 Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Matthew T. Henning whose telephone number is (571) 272-3790.

The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8-4.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ayaz Sheikh can be reached on (571) 272-3795. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

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Assistant ExaminerArt Unit 2131

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Primay Examiner AUZISI

1/26/06